NEW JERSEY.

Yiews of the Delegation to . Cincinnati.

What Is Thought of Blaine, Conkling, Bristow Morton, Hayes and "The Great Unknown."

BLAINE LOSING GROUND.

NEWARK, N. J., June 3, 1876. A tour of the State leaves no doubt but that the impression gives in the Herald's report of the Republican State Convention at Trenton last month was entirely correct. This confirmed impression (belief would now be a better word) is that the delegation, like the Convention, is more than two-thirds favorable to Blaine on the first and second ballots. The chief managers of the Convention were Mesera George A. Raisey, Joseph Coult and John Y. Foster, of Patent Factor letter O. A. U. notoriety. These, with their aids, the members of the State Executive Committee and others, including the renowned Trenton lobby statesman, "Cull" Barcalow, ran the Convention most successfully in the Blaine interest. Care was taken to have delegates selected as far as possible who were known as quispoken. mpions of the Maine statesman and who were not brable to either Conkling or Morton. Without various delegates is herewith given. In connection therewith it ought to be stated that all the interviews except one, that with Mr. Dilts) were had prior to the march of the "Mulligan Guard" on Mr. Blaine and the railroad bond and lotter business.

THE DELEGATES-AT-LARGE. gh Mr. GBORGE A. HALBEY did not get within twenty-two as many votes as General William J.

Sewell for delegate-at-large, the probabilities are that
he will be chosen chairman of the State delegation.

Since Governor Marcus L. Ward was authorized in 1874 to step down and out from his seat in Congress Mr. Halsey has become and is now the most popular republican politician in the State. For the last ten years no man has exercised a more powerful influence in shaping election results in the State than Mr. Halsey. no snaping election results in the State than Mr. Haisey.

No man makes less noise politically than "genial George," but yet no man is more prominently before the public. Altogether he is noted for being cautious about expressing his views on delicate questions unless

I happened to catch Mr. Halsey just as he was about sutering the office of the leading New Jersey organ of the administration, published at Newark. He at first laiked quite freely, but took a reef in his tongue as soon as he began to suspect that I might print what he

vention at Trenton, Mr. Halsey said, was about in the ratio of ninety for Blaine, one for Conk-ling, one for Hayes, one for Bristow, and the rest rywhere in general and nowhere in particular. His choice was, as a Jerseyman, Frelinghuysen. He had no idea, however, that Frolinghuysen would develop nuch strength in the Convention. Frelinghuysen being out his personal and party preferences were for Blaine. He considered Conkling out of the race, and Korton too. Of those in the field Blaine stood first, a Congress he became acquainted with all the men amed. Blaine he considered sharp, shrewd, quick and always on guard, thoroughly acquainted with the machinery of the government and with all the leading men of the country; possessed with a wonderful memory, which enabled him to keep in his mind's eye notographs of everybody he came in contact with. Cortlandt Parker said the other day that he could

me a ticket that would win-Fish and Bristow. I told him Mr. Fish would make a splendid President, but the rouble was he wouldn't be likely to draw out the rotes."
"How would Biaine and Bristow go?"

"Wouldn't Blaine and Hayes be better?"
"Hayes is a fine fellow, but he isn't a man to make

strong personal impressions at first sight."

Speaking of the Fifth Avenue Conference and its ad-

fress, Mr. Halsey said he approved what the Herald said on the subject, that they (the reformers) were flies on the republican coach wheel. He thought Conkling would throw his strength for Frelinghuyson. He couldn't say whether Frelinghusen would take second hadn't talked with him on the subject at all; her had be talked with any of the delegates.

ency in both parties was to rule out bo As regards Bristow and the Whiskey Ring, Mr Halsey said that "some of them say that Bristow wasn't burt-

In conclusion, Mr. Haisey said, as a whole, that, shile New Jersey would go into the National Convention with a first choice for Blaine, the action of the delegation would, he believed, be entirely governed by whatever would seem for the best interests of the party. He was opposed to binding men, and nobody from the Trentos Convention had asked him how he stood, though it was true he made no attempt to con-

rom the Frentoa Convention had asked him how he stood, though it was true he made no attempt to concoal his Blaino preference.

General William J. Sewell, of Camden, carried off the highest vote for delegate-at-large. The General is Buperintendent of the West Jersey Railroad, one of the many branches of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Since he war, in which he made a splendid record, he has made rapid advances in political life, being now President of the New Jersey State Senate and heir-at-law to the Governorship should Governor Bedie die or be removed for cause. In consequence of his railroad affiliations the General is credited with a vast deat of political power in his section. That he has great strength somewhere was demonstrated last fall by his election to the Senate.

A few days ago the General was found in his office at Camden when the following conversation substantially look place:—

"General, might I ask what your views are as regards the nomination at Cincinnai!?"

"My views? Why I don't know that I have any decided views jet. I haven't given the matter a very great deal of thought."

"That's a leading question. I'm too old a politician to answer that. At this stage of affairs I'd be a fool to say who my first choice is. Still, I may say that my dirst choice is the man to win. My belief is that the Jersey delegation will go solid, that whoever they go for they will precent the name of Mr. Freinghtaysen."

"Hu you have no idea that he has any chance of success, have you?"

"Well, I don't suppose he has; but you can't tell."

"Hat you have no idea that he has any chance of success, have you?"
"Weil, I don't suppose he has; but you can't tell."
"How is Conking stock with you, General?"
"Oh, we don't go much on Mr. Conking."
"How is Bristow?"
"Weil, Bristow is a first rate man, but the feeling that he would not be a safe man because of his Southern location and affiliations is strong among republicans, and they are rather shy of him. My belief is that Biaine will carry the Convention."
"Then you think he's the winning man?"
"Quite inkely."
It seems sais from this to put the General down as a Blaine man on first choice. He insisted that he had no

"Quite ikely."

It seems saie from this to put the General down as a Blaine man on first choice. He insisted that he had no second choice.

Garrat A. Honary, ex Speaker of the New Jersey Assembly, who is also a Senatorial delegate, was noxt interviewed. Mr. Hobart is comparatively a young man, but has had marked success in politics. He is a lawyer by profession, has a round, full, frank and open countenance, and is frank and open in his mathers and sonversation. He aspires to tepresent his district in the next Congress, and, it is pretty certain, will give the best man the democracy can advance a very hard tussle should he get the nomination, as is probable. He was found at his law chambers in Paterson, and had no heattation in saying want in a views were on the situation. He had had no conversation with the other delegates and did not know what action they would agree upon, but he thought it tikely that, as a preinminary step to unity of action, they would give Mr. Freinghuysen a compilmentary vote. He had no idea that Freilinghuysen stood any chance for the nomination, though there was no knowing what might take place. He considered it a remarkable fact in connection with the State Convention that nobody scarcely had asked anybody beforehand how they stood as regards candidates. There seemed to be a tacit understanding all around that Blaine was the man for Jerseymen. After Freinghuyson whom he would be deligated to see get the nomination, though the regarded that utterly improbable—Mr. Hobart's first honce was Blaine. He was free to say, however, that he did not regard Blaine as atrong as he was, and it was quite possible that by the time the Convention met kif. Blaine might be irreparably damaged and rendered unsafe as a Fresidential candidate. He thought well of Haves, but smiled when asked how he regarded Bristiow. The claims of the latter were simply that he had acted as a first class government detective, had done his suty to the government in prosecuting the whitskey thever, and had been duly paid for

tirely by what seemed best after they got to Cincinnati. So far as his observations and inquiries had gone there was no Conking sentiment in Jersey except such as was manu actured; no "spontaneous combustion" for the Empire State senior Senior. He behaved J. Wyman Jones, one of his district delegates, was a Conking man, but before the Convention he was asked by his consattuents how he stood, and he pledged himself to be ruled entirely by the action of the other delegates. Jones, Mr. Hobart believes, is the only Jersey delegate with Conkling prochitica, the result of warm personal association. Mr. Hobart had heard nobody talk of Washburne, and Morton was too far off. When asked what he thought of Fredinghuyses for Vice President, he said he had not heard that mentioned before, but it would be a strong adjunct to the ticket.

Frenking A. Portra—All things considered there is no member of the New Jorsey Senate who has greater cause to feel proud of his seat in that bedy than Senator Frederic A. Potts, of Hunteruon. The reason why is this:—Hunterdon is a dyed-in-the-wool democratic county, which invariably gives 1,500 democratic majority. Newtrheless, Mr. Potts, a consistent lifelong republican, was sent to the Senate by a majority of over 300. Approached by the Herkald representative on the subject. He might be put down as being in a complete state of uncertainty, entirely undecided as to what he should do when he got to Cincinnati momination, Mr. Potts said he really had no settled views on the subject. He might be put down as being in a complete state of uncertainty, entirely undecided as to what he should do when he got to Cincinnati nomination, Mr. Potts said he really had no settled views on the subject. He might be put down as being in a complete state of uncertainty, entirely undecided as to what he should do when he got to Cincinnati nomination, Mr. Conkling Mr. Potts was Blaine, though he was free to say he was not very enthusiastic over him. He thought is possible that the charges against him of dabbing

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

Stration admitted that he had no nettled view on the subject of the subject of that he had no nettled view on the subject of t

whoever was fairly considered by the Convention as the most available man.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Mr. ISAIAH N. DILTS is one of the Fourth district delegates. He is an elderly lawyer, a leading member of the Somerset county Bar, an "old line whig" and in 1872 was an active leader in his vicinity of the liberal republicans, making strong speeches and voting for Horace Greeley. Owing to what he considers the failure of the democrats in Congress to display that statesmanship which he believed they possess, he has returned to his old love—the regular republican party. At the outset of the present canvass he was known to be a great admirer of Mr. Blaine, and when the State Convention met was chosen a delegate to Cincinnait, as stated. When asked what his views were looking to the Cincinnait Convention he said that all along he had but one choice, Mr. Blaine. Now, however, in view of the recent developments in Washington, he didn't know what to say, except that he was thoroughly disgasted; so much so, indeed, that when he first read the papers he left half inclined not to go to Cincinnait at all. On second consideration he would. He was not quite willing yet to swing off from Blaine, and would not inless he failed to cloar himself of the ugly charges made against him. He regarded the attack on Blaine as a conspiracy against him, fostered if not inhered by Grant and Conking. In Convention he wouldn't vote for either Conkling or Morton, though he would stand by the nominee in the campaign no matter who should be nominated.

Mr. John M. Blaire, of Sussex, owing to his extensive

be nominated.

Mr. John L. Blair, of Sussex, owing to his extensive railroad operations, extending far into the West, and his being almost constantly on the wing, could not be found. Mr. Coult, chairman of the State Republican Executive Committee, and others are agreed, however, that Mr. Blair's first choice is Mr. Blaine and that he has no second choice.

breaden, he would nike to see Freingalyses on for thought. It would strengthen the thought the strength of the tenthen the total the thought the strength of t

lar at home here.

Mr. John L. Blakk is one of the two Essex county delegates. He had no desire to have his name parasied in print, but thanked the likeals for the courtesy intended. As one geniteman would speak to another he would, however, freely say that he looked upon the hale State Convention as decidedly Blainesin, in sentiment. He was not prepared to say that he was wedded to any candidate, but he thought the Blainesin, in sentiment. He was not prepared to say that he was wedded to any candidate, but he thought the like the most available man. He then went into a strong eelogy of Mr. Blaine and said he thought the first hands of his possible to the said of the presence of the last New Jersey Assembly, in the other really had any, were for Blaine.

S. Y. C. Yas Russellakas, of Newark, who was a member of the last New Jersey Assembly, in the other Essex county district delegate. He was very frank in expressing his opinions and inclinations so far as he had matured them. He did not know what the sentiments of the delegates were, and had not made up his own mind on the main issue; did not know what the should do, except that he should use his influence for the best man. He wanted to win, but was undecided in his preferences until after he had had a free and full consultation with the other delegates. He thought they were entirely unpledged, but did not know that they were nearly all inclined for Blaine. He was pretty sare some were not. J. Wyman, Jones, he understood, was for Conking, and he thought Senator Potts was disposed toward Mr. Plan. He thought Mr. Plah would make a splender President.

I him long and numators the man to do honor to the disposed when the sea had been delivered by ear. His management of the State Department, Mr. Van Rensellaer said he thought that one handredth year. His management of the State Department, Mr. Van Rensellaer and he derived himself from the scandalous charges brought against him and had word. His man second of Blaine, Conking and Morton.—Halm sood the best chance. Bla

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

RRIVAL OF DELEGATES FOR THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION ON WEDNINDAY NEXT-BRISTOW VERY POPULAR-GREAT EXPECTATIONS OF THE HOTEL PROPRIETORS.

CINCINSATI, Ohio, June 7, 1876.

Delegates to the National Convention are beginning po drop in by ones and twes, to secure quarters for other delegates that will be swarming here next week.

A. B. Cornell, D. A. Lawrence, Superintendent of the New York Post office, and E. H. Abel have arrived.

Cornell has secured confertable according to the confertable accor Cornell has secured comfortable quarters for New York delegates at the Grand Motel. He expects a large atdelegates at the Grand Hotel. He expects a large attendance of Mr. Conkling's supporters and is on hand to look after them and make them happy. A number of Morton's supporters will be here to-morrow, from Indianapoins; Governor Cumback is coming forward from Indiana, with a battalion of citizens in an unofficial capacity, who will be supposed to move about and stir up sentiment for Morton. The hotels are in great flutter at the prospect of the harvest before them. I am inclined to think some of them will be disappointed in their great expectations. Rooms rented out to delegations for meeting purposes are put at a high figure. In most cases they are ordinary sleeping rooms, with beds taken out and a few extra chairs and tables put in. The preparations at Exposition Hall for holding the Convention are perfected, and will give satisfaction, the arrangements for seating delegates being made with an eye to the utmost order and method. A hithograph picture of Bristow is hanging in almost every window in the city, and the sentiment here in his flavor has been well worked up. Bristow clubs will make their plaudits heard in the Convention when the mane of Brissow receives mention. The West Virginia delogation have chartered a steamboat to come down, and while here will make their botte on board the boat.

The largest body of men in support of any of the recognized candidates will be that for Morton, and next for Conkling.

THE FRIENDS OF BRIS!OW.

Secretary Carr, of the Republican Reform Association, notified the members of the Cincinnati delegation yesterday that a preliminary meeting would be held last evening, at No. 39 Union square. There were about twenty-dre persons present and ex-Judge Emott presided. As soon as the meeting was organized they set about arranging details for their departure next Saturday night. Mr. Samuel Carpenter, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was present, and he promised to provide a special train. It is expected that fifty persons will go, among them Mr. Joseph Choate, Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, Dr. H. W. Bellows, Mr. Jackson S. Schultz and Mr. Gouvernenr Carr. This delegation intend to present, Bristow's name before the Convention, and they entertain strong hopes of securing his nomination.

UNITED STATES' REFORM.

At half-part eight last night the delegates from the At half-part eight last hight the delegates from the New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City branches of the United States Reform Association, which is said now to number more than 200,000 members in twenty-one States of the Union, held a meeting.

After rell call the officers of the General Association were announced as follows:—William C. Leonard, General President; John C. Ryan, Vice President; Bernard

were announced as follows:—William C. Leonard, General President; John C. Ryan, Vice President; Bernard Starrs, Treasurer; A. J. Butler, Secretary, and Charles F. Campboil, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Chairman then said that the reason for calling the meeting was that the organization both here and throughout the United States had been grossly misrepresented in regard to its strength. He said it had been in its earlier stages secret, because of the determination to keep from its membership all who were known to be prominent in political party management. Now, with over 200 branches consolidated, the meetings were to be open, so that all in any State could see and know what they desired and what they designed to do. He declared the organization to be now in excel ent condition for effective work on the following basis:—

Its members belong to the classes which gain their livelihood by the labor of their own hands. We understand, said the speaker, perfectly that, while the burdon of taxation and of financial prodigality appears at first glance to be borne by property, it falls indirectly and ultimately with a heavier weight on labor. We therefore demand retrenchment in expenditure. While public offices are in theory created only so far as they are indisponsable to an efficient administration of the government, and are to be bestowed on the most deserving and capable, we know that in fact they are unnecessarily multiplied; that in filling them finess is often a secondary consideration; that they are frequently parcelled out to assist members of Congress in their local canvasses, and that the lumbers of constitute an organized corps for the management of conventions, and for deleating true expressions of the popular will. We insist on the correction of these gross abuses of political power. We insist that the President, in whom the prerogative of nominating to office is vested by the constitution, shall, by his own authority and action, carry into effect the Civil Service reform, in which Congress has neglected to unite

nced. eting finally adjourned subject to the call of

POLITICAL NOTES.

BLAINE-FOR AND AGAINST.

Baltimore Gazette:-"Now that Mr. Blaine has read selected extracts from those letters, let him go and lay them beforee the committe and stand an examina on them."

Mr. Blaine will be the nominee of the republican party at Cincinnati is to-day stronger than ever." New Haven Union:-"It may yet be Blaine and

Bristow."

Hartf rd (Conn.) Times:—"But Blatne it a dead cock

in the pit. His theatrical sensation, with all its snow of defiance, is like the last defying warwhoop of the dying Comanche who has received a bullet that has un-Troy (N. Y.) Times:—"That Blaine has been most abominably maligned we entertain no doubt, but a tri-

amoninacy manghed we entertain to doom, but a tri-umph of the republican party next November ought-not to be jeopardized on his account." Albany Journal:—"In the light of Blaine's state-ments the democrats of the committee present a piti-able and contemptible spectacle."

Rutand (VL) Herald:—"The experience of Mr. Biaine and other candidates for the Presidency shows the importance of having what is popularly known as a 'clean record.'

fference between Schuyler Collax and James G. Blaine. Blaine is smart, very smart."

Philadelphia Bulletin:—"Mr. Blaine has never been

the peculiar choice of this paper, simply because our choice is for Governor Hartrantt. But the duty of all honorable journalism, in view of such a conspiracy as is confessed in this assault upon Mr. Biaine, is to de-fend the reputation of the honest men whom the peo-ple have chosen as their public servants."

Philadelphia Telegraph.—"Mr. Proctor Knott spoke the exact truth when he said that the democrats would not object to Mr. Blaine being the republican candidate, but, on the contrary, would be very much pleased to have him nominated by the Cincinnati Convention."

Worcester (Mass.) Press .- "Why should rebel generals be hostile to Biaine? What did he do during the war to merit the displeasure of the men who fought for the Confederacy? His most warlike exploit was to

efforts of his traducers."

Utica (N. Y.) Observer:—"The American people hate a coward. They hate all cowardly assailants. ExSpeaker Blaine appears before the American people this morning a brave, nervy, undaunted man, fighting back, single-handed, a whole howling pack of cowardly partisan enemies, and compelling them to blush at their own contemptible spirit and to appland involuntarily his scorn and defiance of them and their factica."

New Brunswick, (N. J.,) Times:—"Blaine was dramatic, but hardly convincing, even to his own party."
Lexington, (Ky.,) Weekly Press.—"Blaine played the
thief with considerable skill, and he was not going to
give up the booty for the asking. The only force that
can now reach Blaine is the force of public sentiment, hole, from which he may peep out and gaze upon the White House."

the conspirators against his character with confusion."

New York Evening Telegram:—"In his late Napole-New York Leening Telegram:—"In his late Napole-onic charge in Congress upon his assailants Mr. Biaine achieved a great personal victory. He gained the admi-ration of enomies and friends. He turned the tables upon his accusers."

Indianapolis Sentinel:—"Blaine is a strong man, but he can't burst his bonds."

he can't burst his bonds,"

Boston fraceller:—"The triumph of Mr. Blaine over
his simulators and their allies is as complete as his

that, in presenting Mr. Blaine as the most available republican candidate for the Presidency, we are blind o his faulta."

· PRISON CONGRESS.

Changes Suggested and Considered From Different Standpoints.

HOW TO TREAT FEMALE PRISONERS

Plans for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents.

THE FARMING OUT PLAN.

Prison Reform Congress assembled yesterday morning at ten o'clock in Steinway Hall. Among them were six representatives from foreign States:—Vidella Dorra, Argentine Republic; A. M. Henderson, D. D., Aus-tralia; A. Bartholdi, France; Guiseppe Dansi, Italy; Señor Don Ignacio Mariscal, Mexico, and C. J. Meyerberg, Sweden. On motion of Rev. Dr. Wines ex-Governor Haynes, of

New Jersey, was chosen chairman, and Rev. Mr. Fessenden offered prayer.

The .Committee on Organization then reported the nomination of officers for the Congress. Hon. Richard Vaux, President of the Board of Prison Inspectors for Eastern Pennsylvania, was elected president, and, on taking his seat, made an address advocating the cause of prison reform. The Congress, he claimed, holds the place of a teacher to the public. Mr. Coffin was appointed treasurer in place of Mr.

Thomas, who resigned.

The report of the Committee on Prison Discipline was then read. The committee stated that all the subjects had been referred to special sub-committees, who would report by a series of papers to be read at this assion of the Congress.

On motion the Committee of Arrangements were in-

structed to report an amended order of exercises, the subjects to be considered by the Congress as a whole.

The hours fixed for the sessions are as follows:—
From ten A. M. to one P. M., two P. M. to five P. M.

and eight P. M. to ten P. M.
Rev. Frederick H. Wines, Secretary of the Illinois State Board of Public Charities, read a long and able paper recommending the abolition of the county jail system. In closing his address the speaker recapitu-

paper recommending the abolition of the county jail system. In closing his address the speaker recapitulated his ideas as follows:—

First—The present county jail system, for reasons sufficiently indicated, is hopelessly, trremediably bad.

Second—The evils complained of grow out of the fact that few counties are strong enough in wealth and population to maintain a prison conducted upon the reformatory, as opposed to the explaiory, idea.

Third—The remedy must lie in the discharge by the State of its proper responsibility respecting the criminal class by assuming the immediate custody and control of all convicts.

Fourth—The State ought to administer its prison system with constant reference to the extirpation of crime by the reformation of those who constitute the criminal class.

Fifth—One element of any rational and practical administration of that system is the gradation of prisons for different classes of prisoners, this gradation to be based not upon crimes committed, but upon the criminality of character manifested by those who committeem.

Sizth—The only prisons to be maintained at the expense of the countres should be houses of detention for the suspected or accused.

Seconth—Houses of detention ought to be constructed with separate cells for the solitary confinement of the immates.

inmates.

PRISORS FOR WOMEN.

The Hon. Joseph Burnet, oi Boston, read a very brief paper on the question, "What should be the construction of prisons intended for women?" He thought that they should be so constructed as to make them as home-like and cheerful as may be consistent with their character as places of security and punishment.

Mrs. C. F. Coffin, of Richmond, Indiana, road a very interesting paper on the treatment of the inmates of female prisons. Her remarks were of the same tenor as those of Mr. Burnet, but she dwelt more upon the influence of religion. She also was averse to having such institutions under charge of make. Woman alone can understand the susceptibilities, temptations, weaknesses and the difficulties by which such prisoners are surrounded, she alone can enter into the innermost recesses of their being and minister thereuate.

The Congress then took a recess till two o'clock.

ATTERNOON SESSION.

It was half-past two o'clock when the members of the Congress reconvened and were called to order by Hon. Richard Vaux, chairman. Hon. Dowell Haines, of New Jersey, read a paper upon the constitutionality of the commitment of juvenid delinquents, in which he defended the policy of supphring houses of refuge for the exclusive reception of youthful criminals. Mr. T. D. Howard, of Massachusetts, made some remarks upon the paper.

Mr. C. L. Brace, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society of New York, read a long paper, in which he discussed the question whether our public schools, juvenile asylums, protectories and reformatories are sufficient to meet the wants of society with respect to neglected, destitute and exposed children, or whether they need to be supplemented by day industrial schools in which food and instruction are provided for children who sleep at home.

A paper read by Miss Carpenter before the Social

children who sleep at home.

A paper read by Miss Carpenier before the Social Science Congress in Glasgow, 1514, was quoted in corroboration of the speaker's theory that the only proper mode of dealing with these children was by means of "day industrial and iseding achoos," with power in the handle of the Core of the Permis of the Permi

some slutes through which they could pour their refuse. Very many of the children sent out, he knew from experience, found their way into Western prisons and reformatories. The worst inmates of such institutions were New York boys.

An invitation to the Congress from the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents to visit Randall's Island was referred to the Committee on Business and the session closed.

EVENING SENSION.

The Board of Directors met in the evening and heard the report of the Corresponding Secretary, Dr. E. C. Wines, and the report of the Treasurer. A committee on fluance and a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year were appointed. At eight P. M. the chair was taken by the Hon. Richard Vaux, of Philadeiphia. Mr. J. M. Milligan, chaplain Western State Penitentiary of Peonsylvania, acted as secretary. Dr. Wines read a paper from G. W. Hammond, of Ohio, on "The Inequality of Sentences of Convicts," which was referred to a committee.

Mr. Clarke, of Vermont, followed with a paper in favor of the abolition of capital punishment, based on the theory that, as jurors in the trial of capital crimes generally disagree or acquit a prisoner rather than convict him of murder in the first degree, society would derive stronger protection by the rigid enforcement of a life sentence for murder.

Rev. I. C. Prime, D. D., vigorously opposed the abolition of the death penalty, and frequently drew applause from the audience while making his argument. He was follows:—Morning session—Committee meetings at hair-past nine o'clock; reformatory section at ten A. M.; two P. M., address on "Criminal Law," Evening session—"Prisons and Their Management."

The Congress then adjourned.

F. AND A.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION OF THE GRAND LODGE

The Grand Lodge resumed its sessions at nine o'clock, with prayer by the Right Worshipful and Rev. John G. Webster, Grand Chaplain, M. W. Ellwood E. Thorne in the cast. There were also present the following:—P. G. Masters, W. Bros. Joseph D. Evans, Isaac Phillips, James Jenkinson, Stephen H. Johnson,

James Gioson add Christopher G. Fox.

Immediately after the opening the Most Worshipful Grand Master announced that a number of valuable documents relating to the anti-Masonic times had been presented to the library by Brother Gregory, of Fort

It was on motion of Worshinful Brother Doane re It was, on motion of Worshipful Brother Doane, resolved that hereafter no spirituous or malt liquors be
permitted to be sold within the Masonic Temple, and
the Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund were instructed to carry this resolution at once into effect.
A number of resolutions providing for the granting of
moneys to the Relief Boards of New York, Brooklyn,
Williamsburg, Buffalo, Albany, Lockport, Rochester
and Troy were offered and referred to the Committee
on Finance.

on Finance.

REPORTS.

The report of the R. W. Brother George H. Raymond, Grand Lecturer, was received and ordered to be printed in the minutes.

The report of W. Brother Isaac B. Connor, Grand Librarian, was received and referred. It shows that during the past year 200 volumes, besides a number of pamphlets and magazines, had been added to the Grand Lodge Brand.

pamphlets and magazines, had been added to the Grand Lodge library.

The M. W. Grand Master announced that V. W. Brother Hohenthal has been asked by General Rigel whether the German Masonic Lodges could participate in the Centennial demonstration on July 3. The Grand Master stated that this was a maiter for the subordinate lodges to decide. After transacting some routine business, the Grand Lodge took a recess until two o'clook P. M.

ATTRINON SESSION.

At two o'clock P. M.

ATTRINON SESSION.

At two o'clock the Grand Lodge resumed its labors. R. W. Brother F. W. Herring presented the annual report of the Board of Relief of this city, showing the expenditures during the past year to have been \$3,400 for charity, of which desitute brethren from Scotland received more money than the brethren of any foreign jurisdiction, while Michigan brethren led those outside of New York State.

On motion of W. Brother Doane, it was res'ded that bereafter the report of the Committee on Figure 2 bereafter the report of the Committee on Figure 2 bereafter the report of the Committee on Figure 2 bereafter the report of the Committee on Figure 2 bereafter the report of the Committee on Figure 2 bereafter the report of the Committee on Figure 2 bereafter the report of the Committee on Figure 2 bereafter the report of the Committee on Figure 2 bereafter the report of the Committee on Figure 2 bereafter the report of the Committee on Figure 2 bereafter the report of the Committee on Figure 2 bereafter the report of the Committee on Figure 2 bereafter the report of the Committee on Figure 2 bereafter 2 bereafter 2 bereafter 2 bereafter 3 bere

The Grand Master announced the lonowing special committees:—
On Deceased Membera.—M. W. Josoph D. Evans, R. W. John G. Webster and W. John A. Moore.
On Mount Vernon Memorial.—R. W. Robert Macoy, W. Brothers Durant and E. B. Valentina.
On motion of R. W. Brother Couch, it was resolved to instruct the Committee on Hall and asylum Fund tereport on the advisability of procuring an amendment to the charter by which the grand officers coase to be trustees of the hall and asylum, and the Board of Trustees be elected annually.
M. W. P. G. M. Pruyn, of New Jersey, was then introduced, welcomed by the Grand Master, and roceived with the grand honors.

M. W. P. G. M. Pruyn, of Now Jersey, was then introduced, welcomed by the Grand Master, and received with the grand honors.

The Grand Lodge wated for nearly an bour and a half for the committees to report. R. W. Brother Sinclair reported that he had conferred with the Central Park Commissioners in reference to the erecting and unveiling of the statue of Lalayette, and that the cooperation of the Masonic fraternity was desired. He therefore moved that the grand oilleers and the worshipful masters of the French lodges be added to the committee to carry out the intentions of the Grand Lodge, to make the affair a creditable one. The motion was carried.

WARRANTS AND DISPENSATION.

On motion of the Committee on Warrants warrants were granted to the following lodges under dispensation:—

were granted to the following longes under dispension:

Centennial, Una, Solon, Golden Rule, all of New York; Anthon, of Brooklyn; Van Mensch, of East New York; Savannah, of Savannah, Wayne county; Occidental, of Buffalo; Dunkirk, of Dunkirk; Rescue, of Crown Point, and Lansing, of North Lansing.

The R. W. J. G. W. called the attention of the members to the necessity of trustees of incorporated lodger fling the names of their trustees annually in the office of the Secretary of State.

R. W. James E. Morrison, on behalf of the Committee on Grievances, reported in layor of restoring a member

DISHONOR AND DEATH.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY—THE WIFE OF A NAVAL OFFICER TAKES HER LIFE ON BEING CON-FRONTED WITH THE PROOFS OF REE ILLICIT

BEAUFORT, S. C. June 5, 1876. The profound and monotonous quiet of this venera-ble village was rudely disturbed on Saturday evening last by the report of the suicide of the wife of Com-mander F. R. Smith, of the navy, which took place at the Sea Island Hotel. Inquiries put affort promptly established the truth of the melancholy story, and the additional facts which came out as apparent causes for the deed set the soundal mongers of the town to the most vigorous efforts to properly adorn the tale. Truth in this case was stranger than fiction. It appears that on Tuesday last Commander Smith, who had lived happily with his wife since his marriage in 1871, came across a letter adwife since his marriage in 1871, came across a letter addressed to his wife by a person now connected with a naval vessel at Philadelphia, in which expressions were used that excited grave suspicions in his mind of the fidelity of his wife. Subsequent discoveries made in letters intercepted in the mail seemed to confirm the Capitain's most painful apprehensions. With the telliale documents in his hand he confronted his wife, and for several days she refused to acknowledge the charge; but on Saturday, before a mutual friend, she confessed the commission of deeds of indicitity with the person now in Philadelphia, and did not deny her goilty connection with an officer of the fleet at Pert Royal. Upon this most painful and astounding confession Capitain Smith consulted his friend, whose advice was very simple. It was to instantly separate from his wife, taking the intile girl, sole fruit of the union, with him, and making proper provisions for his wife's future well being. When this decision was announced by Capitain Smith to his wife she promptly but firmly replied that she would separate from him, but that she would not go North or receive a single penny support from him. As soon as the separation had been arranged it seems that Mrs. Smith went over to the druggist's ane apurchased an ounce of laudanum for neuralgic pains, as she alleged, which she took in one draught. Before, howthe separation had been arranged it seems that Mra. Smith went over to the druggist's ana purchased an ounce of laudanum for neuralgic pains, as she alieged, which she took in one draught Before, however, this immense dose was fatal, she rolired to her room, and, taking a Remington breech-loading ship's pistol, she placed the muzzle to her left breast and fired, the heavy ball passing through her body and through the blinds of the window. Strange canough, the shot was not heard in the hotel, although in the adjoining house it was very apparent. It was, perhaps, lifteen minutes before the mortally wounded woman was discovered, and then she was lying on the floor, her life blood ebbing rapidly on and over the carpet. She died in about one hour, but never spoke a word or appeared to be conscious of what was going on about her. The narcotic effects of the polson, with the loss of blood, undoubtedly produced this commisse state. The landanum would have finally killed her, but she made doubly sure by using the Remington. As soon as the fact of her death was known the Coroner, Dr. Johnston, who, by the way, is a brother of General Joe Johnston, took possession of the remains, summoned a jury and hole an inquest. After taking a large amount of evidence, the jury decided that the deceased had come to be death by a pistol shot wound inflicted by her own hand or by the hand of some one unknown to the jury. Yesterday at four o'clock the erring woman was laid away in her grave in the old Episcopal burying ground, altended by a very few irlends and a handful of colored people, drawn thither by cariosity.

The little daughter of Captain Smith, now about twe years old, will be sent North to be brought up and equated. Captain Smith will doubtless give up the command of his vessel, the Saugus, and seek new scenes where he may forget the terrible outrage committed upon him. He has the aympathy of all his fellow officers and the community at large.

THE FREE COLLEGE.

The examination at the College of the City of New